

THE OLDEST CONDUCTOR

Stricken With Paralysis While On Duty.

THE CHANCE FOR RECOVERY.

The Bullet Which Causes the Trouble May Be Found by Means of the Roentgen Ray—A Physician Meets the Patient at Massillon.

Simon Halsinger, aged 60 years, the oldest conductor on the Ft. Wayne road, was stricken with paralysis last night at Wooster. Physicians have made a careful diagnosis of his condition and state that the paralytic state was produced by wounds received in the late war.

Halsinger has carried three bullets in his body since the battle of Fredericksburg, and it is thought that one of these has found temporary lodgment against the left side of the spine, causing partial paralysis of the right side. The case is a peculiar one, and although Halsinger is now helpless at his home at Freedom it is thought that by means of a Roentgen ray the exact locality of the bullet causing the trouble can be found. This can be removed by means of a surgical operation.

The victim of the stroke has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania company since the close of the rebellion. He was first a brakeman and then given the position of conductor on one of the through trains. On numerous occasions he has been seized with similar attacks, but only portions of his body would be affected.

After a time the rigidity of the muscles would be overcome and the feeling in the affected portions restored. These peculiar paralytic manifestations caused considerable interest among local physicians who have for years advised an operation.

Last night Halsinger was assisting in loading baggage on No. 20 at Wooster, when his brakeman saw him stagger and fall to the platform. He was carried into the coach and a physician telegraphed to meet the train at Massillon. He confirmed the fear that Halsinger had been stricken with paralysis and advised his immediate removal to his home at Freedom. The entire right side is paralyzed. It is believed that by the use of the X rays the bullet can be found and the seat of the trouble removed. During the 33 years of his employment he has had no less than five attacks of paralytic manifestations, but after a few hours he recovered the use of the afflicted parts. The continued state of paralysis at present has led the attending physician to believe that it will be permanent unless an operation is performed and the bullet removed.

SENATOR HANNA WILL HELP.

Iron Clad Contracts Arouse His Indignation.

Pittsburg, April 15.—M. D. Ratchford, national president, and J. M. Pearce, national secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, arrived in Pittsburg last night from Washington, where they went to interview Senator Mark A. Hanna and solicit his influence regarding the establishment of better conditions for the miners of the Pittsburg district and Ohio. President Ratchford said last night the interview with Senator Hanna was highly satisfactory. He said he would lend them all the aid his influence would give them, and volunteered to give special attention to the matter.

The miners' officials quoted Senator Hanna as saying no American employer can hope for prosperity until such time as American workmen feel the benefit of prosperity in steady work and living wages, as upon this is based all real prosperity for all the people. Regarding the reports which have been circulated as to the conditions existing at the various mines in which he is alleged to have an interest, his name has been confused with that of a relative, D. R. Hanna.

When mention was made of the iron-clad contracts at some of the mines in the Pittsburg district, President Ratchford said Senator Hanna grew indignant that such impositions should be practiced. He is quoted as saying such contracts are a violation of individual rights, if not of the strict letter of law, and should not be tolerated.

A CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Thomas Mellon is Accused of Having Broken into Mr. Suttle's Cellar.

Thomas Mellon was placed under a bond of \$500, Friday morning, for his appearance before Mayor Schott, next Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, on a charge of burglary. Police-man Ertle arrested Mellon at 2 o'clock Friday morning. The affidavit alleges that Mellon broke into W. B. Suttle's West Main street cellar and stole some cabbage.

HE KEPT IT QUIET.

Mayor Schott felt that it was in his interest to suppress the fact that Edwin Manz was arrested the other day and fined \$1 and costs for fast driving, and consequently this paper is a little late in giving it to the public.

Friday Market Story.

Good cooking apples will bring a very good price in the local markets. A commission merchant shipped in twenty-five bushels, last evening, and had sold them almost before he could unload them. He received 65 cents a bushel.

Constipation is a deadly enemy to health; Burdock Blood Bitters is a deadly enemy to constipation.

J. B. MICHENER'S DEATH.

He Would Have Been Released in July Had He Lived.

CANAL FULTON, April 15. The sad intelligence reached here yesterday morning of the death of J. B. Michener at the Ohio penitentiary. No particulars accompanied the news of his death, nor did his friends have any intimation that he had been sick. His brother, J. W. Michener, and Undertaker Daily left here last evening for Columbus to take charge of the remains, which will be brought here. The interment will probably take place Saturday. Mr. Michener's term at the penitentiary would expire next July, and the news of his death, when he was so soon expected home, is a sad blow to his aged mother and his friends in general.

ANOTHER CONTRACT LET

Myers & Co. Secure a Good State Hospital Job.

THE TRUSTEES ARE IN TOWN.

Work on the Buildings Under Consideration—The Walls are to be Belted When the Belts of Two Different Makes Meet Each Other.

Sealed proposals were received until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, for a water tower, cistern, pumps and piping necessary to provide a water supply and fire protection for the Massillon state hospital. The bids were opened at Columbus. Eleven bids were received, including two total bids. J. W. Myers & Co. got the contract at \$18,629.85.

The entire board of trustees of the Massillon hospital for insane met in the city today. The board is comprised of Dr. A. B. Richardson, of Columbus; Samuel J. McMahon, of Cambridge; B. F. Perry, of Jefferson; Dr. E. R. Carpenter, of Cleveland, and George D. Copeland, of Marion.

The meeting was called for the purpose of inspecting the work in progress and to settle several matters pertaining to material, before the contractors begin operations generally.

Architect Packard, of Columbus, was also present. Construction work on the hospital building is now under way, and the board has decided that the walls should be belted where the brick furnished by Warthorn & Co., of Massillon, join the first used, which were bought at Roseville. The Roseville brick did not prove entirely satisfactory, and but a few were used. The contractors can now proceed without interruption.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY.

Error Charged in a Land Deal—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, April 16. John B. Monnier recently purchased of Nicholas Lamille a tract of land represented to contain five acres for \$1,185. Monnier began suit against Lamille yesterday to recover \$314.19, claiming that the tract was surveyed and found to contain but 1.12 acres.

Jacob Grossman has sued Jacob and Elizabeth Motz to recover payment on promissory notes aggregating \$2,249. The notes are secured by mortgage. Mr. Grossman has also sued Jacob Motz to recover \$500 on a judgment recently obtained.

Sale of real estate has been confirmed in the assignment of John L. Spangler, of Canton. Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the assignment of Jackson Wolf, of Paris township. The will of Emilie Miers, of Lake township, has been filed for probate. A final account has been filed by the guardian of Howard A. B. Morrow, of Canton. A. G. Siebold has been appointed guardian of Jacob Siebold, of Plain township. In the estate of Eugene Kuntze, of Lexington township, the administrator has been authorized to settle the claim against the Pennsylvania Company for wrongful death. Final accounts have been filed by the guardian of Mary Bechel, of Canton, and the administrator of the estate of Henry Meiser, of Osnaburg township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Maurice A. Moyer and Zella Kester, of Alliance; Edson W. Wolf and Elta Henney, of Cairo, and William Klass and Mabel Anderson, of Canton.

POPULISTS TO STIR THEMSELVES.

They Hope to Get a Fresh Start in the County.

The Populists of Stark county, so the Canton Record declares, have commenced an action for divorce from the Democratic party. The allegations set up are that they were enticed to join issues with the Democrats on the free silver fallacy last fall with the understanding that the officers were to be filled. They further allege that the recent conduct of the Democrats toward them is a breach of the marital vows made upon the altar of free silver and is an evidence that future recognition cannot be expected.

This petition for divorce was drawn up at a caucus of the Populists held Thursday night in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall. There were about fifty present and after a full and complete argument of their treatment at the hands of the Democrats, it was decided to go back to their old love and Coxey ideas.

A committee of three was appointed to draft a letter to be sent out to each Populist in the county, asking them to meet in mass convention for the purpose of nominating a county ticket.

PENSION BOARD PLACES

Massillon Members Protected by Civil Service Rules.

COMMISSIONER EVANS'S DISCOVERY

He Finds That Where the Fees Earned Amount to Less than \$900 Per Annum for the Entire Board, Members May Be Removed.

The board of pension examiners of Massillon, as at present constituted, consists of Dr. Hiram Dissinger, of Canal Fulton, and Dr. F. B. Williamson, of Massillon, Democrats, and Dr. A. P. L. Pease, of Massillon, Republican. Until last year the places on this board have always been distributed by the party in power. To the great disgust, however, of the Republican patriots, one of the last acts of the Cleveland administration was to issue an executive order putting these boards under civil service rule. Up to that time Dr. A. B. Campbell, of Canal Fulton, had been slated for one of the places. Dr. Pease was to hold over, and Dr. H. B. Garrigue, of this city, was an active candidate for the third place.

Commissioner Evans has discovered that the civil service regulations applied only to such boards as had drawn in fees during the past year an aggregate of more than \$900, or \$300 for each member. The boards whose members had drawn less than \$300 each during the last fiscal year are not included in the civil service regulations, and the members are not, therefore, under the protection of the classified service. The pension business has fallen off so heavily during the past four years of Democratic administration that a great majority of the boards of examiners have not received in fees enough money to entitle them to the protection of the civil service. It appears that the fees drawn by the members of the Massillon board exceed \$900 per annum and the members are, therefore, protected unless removed for cause. It is said that the charges were preferred by Dr. J. F. Gardner are now being investigated.

In reference to this matter Dr. Gardner said this morning: "What action the department will take I do not know. I preferred charges against Drs. Williamson and Dissinger a long time ago. Dr. Pease was not involved, as the irregularities occurred before his appointment. No steps were taken and shortly after Major McKinley's inauguration I wrote to the department urging investigation. The matter ought to be taken up and sifted."

THE AMATEUR MINSTRELS.

All Arrangements for the Big Show Complete—The Programme.

The necessary arrangements have been completed for the two performances to be given by the amateur minstrels on Wednesday and Thursday nights of next week, and the cast of characters and programme are given below. The programme is an excellent one, and the performance will eclipse any of the efforts of previous years.

OVERTURE.

Bones, E. R. Albrecht, Walter J. Laing, Lucia Proctor, John E. McLain.

INTERLOCUTOR.

Jesse Penberthy.

Somebody Loves Me, Leo Strucker. All Goons Look Alike to Me, W. R. Coleman. As I Have Chosen You, Frank Siffert. And the Glover and the Corn, Tom Brown. The Bully, Ed E. Albrecht. Sweet Little Rose and, Wm. Reed. Shout Brethren, Sisters Sing.

I Am King, Jesse Penberthy. The Man in the Moon on a Goon, Lucia Proctor.

FINALE.

Badder David Von Kanel will discuss the popular subject of the day—Woman's Rights.

Charles Myers, the human snake.

Geo. H. Shaul, Harry Hemmingsway, Oswald Paul, Willard Gove.

In their original creation, "Johnsons' at Home."

Beck and Burke, in their song and dance, "My Kentucky Babe."

The Maudlin Club.

Composed of thirty-five pieces and the following clubs:

Opelus, Ideal, Imperial, Tuxedo, Mozart.

The old favorite, Lucia Proctor, song and dance artist.

To conclude with a one act after part entitled, "The Last Rehearsal of the Dorktown Dramatic Club."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Will Hiramall Man, Jesse Penberthy. Will Fat, W. R. Coleman.

Jeff Davis Blue, Charles Kraft. Trained klephant, Ed E. Albrecht.

Sammy Small (his trainer), Wm. Reed.

Moses Short, Ray Markel. Smoky White, Lucia Proctor.

Miss Lillian Snow, Walter McLain. Eph Johnson, Willard Gove.

Rastus Johnson, Geo. Shaul. George Washington Baldy, Oswald Paul.

Mrs. Bridget Johnson, Harry Hemmingsway. Dancers, singers, etc., by balance of company.

Grand street parade Wednesday, April 21, at 3 p. m. Tickets now on sale at Bahney's.

Easiest way to kill a chicken is to break the egg before it is hatched. Same is true of consumption. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is a positive cure for coughs and colds. Nothing will cure consumption. Does it pay to neglect the cold?

Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has cured hundreds of cases of deafness that were supposed to be incurable. It never fails to cure earache.

A WOMAN'S TROUBLE.

Lured Here from Marion by a Deceptive Advertisement.

The Elk restaurant located in West Main street has been abandoned by its present owner, who has returned to Marion. On Thursday of last week Mrs. Laura Malone took possession of the Elk, having purchased the establishment from Ernest Hall. Mrs. Malone is a widow who resided in Marion, O., and \$100 was every dollar she had in the world after arriving here. Hall advertised his restaurant for sale in a Cincinnati paper, and this led Mrs. Malone to negotiate for its purchase. She claims that Hall wrote very encouragingly about the business, representing that he had from twenty to thirty steady boarders. She came to Massillon and the deal was made.

Mrs. Malone agreed to pay Hall \$350, \$100 in cash, and the balance, except \$50, in meal tickets, in two semi-annual payments. It was not Mrs. Malone's fault that she did not succeed, for she had customers who presented tickets, but cash sales were few and far between. Then she claims that the number of regular boarders was far less than represented by Hall.

In consequence the poor woman found herself in debt and penniless at the end of a few days, with no apparent way of righting herself. The \$100 she had saved by years of hard work, was gone and almost prostrated with grief she locked the restaurant and turned the key over to the landlord. Just at that time her brother arrived, but was unable to assist financially.

A lawyer was consulted, however, and Mrs. Malone was advised to send to Marion for the letters Hall had written her, but through worry and grief Mrs. Malone became very ill, and this morning it was necessary to take her to Marion. The brother says he will make every effort to recover his sister's money or effect a satisfactory settlement.

Mrs. Malone said she would have returned to Marion early in the week, as she had secured a few dollars by disposing of some cigars, but she could not conscientiously leave behind bills which were unpaid. The neighbors speak in the highest terms of the woman.

MR. VOLKMER'S VIEWS.

He is in Favor of Employing Special Sanitary Policemen.

Mr. A. Volkmer became a member of the city board of health when it was first organized, seventeen years ago. He is still a member, and is as much interested in sanitary matters as he was in the beginning. He remembers well the time when the city contained so much malaria,ague and other diseases that people almost feared to come into the place. It is different now, and the changed conditions, he says, could never have been brought about if it had not been for good health laws and their rigid enforcement by a competent health officer. Mr. Volkmer does not agree with Mayor Schott that the sanitary policeman can be dispensed with without the city being the loser.

"Now, I think," said he, "that if the mayor has nothing for our six policemen to do, he should endeavor to have the useless men discharged. We have tried the very plan that Mayor Schott suggests and we know that it cannot succeed. The health officer would start a policeman out to do something. The next day it was still undone. The policeman's excuse was that he had to go here or there to attend to his duties as a preserver of the peace, and the result was sickness became more general, the death rate became higher and the town was generally much filthier. In my opinion, \$10 a month to a sanitary policeman is well spent. Our police force is composed of good men any they afford the town excellent protection."

THE TOWNSHIP BOARD.

The township trustees will have some board of health matters to discuss at their next meeting, too. Now that people generally know that the trustees themselves cannot draw extra salaries as health officers, but have the authority to employ other persons to do it, a great many people have been discovered who are willing to take the job. One of the trustees said this morning, that in his opinion it was an unnecessary expense to hire the work done and that he was in favor of the trustees constituting the board of health without extra compensation, for the present, at least.

SUIT FOR HEAVY DAMAGES.

Edw. rd Pierson Asks for Judgment in the Sum of \$10,000.

CANTON, April 17.—Edward Pierson, who resides one mile west of New Berlin, has been made defendant in litigation to recover damages to the extent \$10,125. The plaintiff, who is William Graber, has charged Pierson with having alienated the affections of his (Graber's) wife. It is further claimed in the petition that Pierson induced Mrs. Graber to desert her husband and to carry away considerable furniture, and that she is now living with the defendant at his home.

Prendergast Held on Bail.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—[By Associated Press.] Justice Winkler today rendered a decision in the case of Health Officer Prendergast, charged with attempt to levy blackmail from the Frazer Tablet Company, holding him on bond of a thousand dollars, to answer to the grand jury.

Violated the Railway Fare Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—[By Associated Press.] President Mason, Superintendent Elliot and a number of conductors of the Citizens' Street Railway Company have been indicted for violation of the three-cent fare law.

FIRE INTO THE CROWD

James Good Returns to West Brookfield.

TOO HANDY WITH A REVOLVER.

A Crowd Assembled at His Home and He Shoots Into It Three Times—He Leaves Town, Having Been Threatened with Violence Should He Return.

It has become a common occurrence for citizens of West Brookfield to suddenly disappear, and then about the time the community has reconciled itself to its affliction, to as suddenly reappear, to laugh at the tears of those who love them, and to pose as heroes before a certain class who have the inclination but not the courage to do likewise.

Four such persons left in the early part of the month. Three have returned, one, James Good, whose wife says he has never contributed one penny toward supporting her and who has acted so shamefully lately that when it was reported that he was missing, people nodded their heads and held whispered conferences. It was learned that he was in town Friday night, and at 8 o'clock some fifteen persons called at his residence. Mr. Good met them at the door with a loaded revolver in his hand. He said he would shoot the first man who made a move. Several stepped toward him. He fired three times into the crowd. One of the crowd later managed to get behind Good and pushed him into the street.

The weapon fell from his hand and then the mob dealt with the owner. He was badly used up when they finished, but had still strength enough to get out of town at a rapid gait when the order was issued. But for the interference of some of the cooler heads, good might have fared worse. No one is sorry that things are as they are, not even Good's wife, who is a very estimable woman and has the respect of all.

Good has not been known to do any work in recent years, but has always insisted that it was his wife's duty to support him in idleness. He is about 45 years old and has married twice. His last marriage took place about a year ago.

NEWS OF WEST BROOKFIELD.

WEST BROOKFIELD, April 17.—Miss Mellie Gaddis has been very ill for several days. Robinson Reinhold is much better at this writing. Preparation for Decoration Day has been commenced in our public schools. The teachers of Tuscarawas and Perry townships are in session in the Dublin district today. M. E. church: Sunday school, 8:30 a. m.; preaching and communion service, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth League, 7 p. m.; Lutheran church: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching and communion service, 10:30 a. m.; Easter service, 7:30 p. m.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT IN THESSALY.

ATHENS, April 15. [By Associated Press.]—In an engagement near Nezeros in Thessaly between Greeks and Turks, in which the Turks were aggressors, they attacking the Greek advance post, a Greek corporal was killed and a lieutenant wounded.

NEWS OF A GREEK ATTACK.

ELASSONA, April 17. [By Associated Press.] News has reached the headquarters of the Turkish army here, that a Greek band attacked Turkish troops near Nezeros. A Turkish officer and two men were wounded. Fighting continues. The council of war is sitting here under the presidency of Eden Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief.

DR. HUNTER INDICTED

The Grand Jury Brings in a True Bill Against Him for Conspiracy.

FRANKFORT, April 17. [By Associated Press.]—The grand jury indicted Dr. Hunter, ex-Congressman Wilson, the Hon. E. T. Franks, Noel Gains and T. Tanner for conspiracy to bribe members of the legislature.

News of the indictment created the greatest indignation among Republicans. They declared it was a conspiracy of Frankfort Democrats to defeat and humiliate Dr. Hunter, that Gains and Tanner, Democrats, were indicted simply to break the force of public condemnation for using the grand jury as an engine of political persecution. Chairman Jones, of the Republican caucus, said the Republicans would resent the conspiracy in proper spirit. All Republican leaders condemn the action of the grand jury as partisan and prejudiced.

Judge Cantrill ordered bench warrants issued for the arrest of the accused made returnable for the September term of court, but said if immediate trial was demanded he would grant it. The accused have engaged attorneys and is said an immediate trial will be asked.

The ballot was without incident, only one vote for each candidate being cast. All talk is on the indictments. It is not yet decided whether Dr. Hunter will demand immediate trial and hold on to his candidacy until the trial is ended, or withdraw and let someone else be elected. Dr. Hunter himself refuses to disclose his plans.

The Flood at Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 17. [By Associated Press.] The United States cutter Florence arrived from Davis island and reported a second break in the Louisiana line, but this is probably the break at Biggs which occurred yesterday. The town of Delta will be entirely inundated by night.

A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLODES.

Two Men Fatally and One Badly Injured Near Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 17.—The engine of northbound freight train No. 56 on the Big Four exploded at Osborn. Engineer John Hutchins of Ivorydale was badly burned on the left leg. Fireman Pugin of Columbus was scalded from head to foot and will die. Brake-man Dabbe of Middletown was blown 50 feet against a stump and his head fractured. His injuries are fatal.

The explosion was caused by seams on the firebox giving away. The engine at the time of the explosion was standing on the side track. The injured men were placed in a hospital at Dayton.

TRADE IS BENEFITED.

Dun Says the European Imbroglio Effects Business.

WHEAT IS RISING IN RESPONSE.

Temporary Increase in Imports Has Had Little Effect Yet—Output of Pigiron Increases—Higher Quotations on Wool. The Business Failures.

NEW YORK, April 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: An undeclared war between Greece and Turkey has been more responsible than any other single cause for the changes in business this week. Actual fighting with facts, which seem to make a formal declaration of war by Turkey inevitable, have affected grain markets much and stocks slightly. The progress of Mississippi floods does not change the price of cotton, and settlement of the more important labor difficulties has revived works suspended last week.

The temporary decrease in exports and large increase in imports at New York, 20.8 per cent for the month, caused questions about the financial future which have not much influence as yet. The increase in imports, \$3,400,000, or over 15 per cent from last year, and \$17,100,000, or 28.9 per cent from February, if long continued may embarrass some branches of business, but can hardly exhaust balances remaining from the unprecedented excess of merchandise exports, \$523,381,619 in nine months ending with March.

The wheat market, after its decline of 6 cents last week, was prepared to rise, with prospects of European war and increased purchases for export, and has risen 4.37 cents since Friday of last week. Exports for the week are very small, and for two weeks but little greater than last year, while corn exports continue over three times last year and for two weeks amount to 6,032,015 bushels, against 1,063,193 last year, the price advancing less than 1 cent. Western receipts of wheat are larger for the week and for two weeks as large as last year and the government reports indicates a considerable larger yield than that of 1896, which has sufficed to meet an extraordinary demand.

The output of pigiron increases, though 17 furnace stopped in March as other, with larger capacity started, and the weekly production April 15 was 173,279 tons against 169,986 tons last year, a mile 20 per cent below the greatest ever known, the output is 52 per cent larger than Oct. 1, and stocks unsold increased scarcely any, though the largest on record. The demand for nails and wire continues heavy, and, in spite of large transactions in the past, structural work and rails is still fair, while there is much doing in machinery for export to Russia, Japan and South Africa. But lars and most other finished products are in narrow demand, and Bessemer pig is lower at \$9.90 or less at Pittsburg with Grey forge \$8.65 there and only \$5.15 at Birmingham.

Delay in making contracts for lake ore retards demand for products, but hard ore has begun to sell at \$2.40 for Chaurin. Tinplate makers have agreed upon \$2.50 for full weight Bessemer against \$2.40 for foreign.

Wool is dull as doing a little more, though much machinery is idle, and there is scarcely any buying of qualities recently advanced. Speculation in wool turns largely to foreign, and imports of 45,113 bales the past week and 15,246 the previous week at Boston alone, have not prevented higher quotations for the better grades of domestic. Sales at the three chief markets were 9,606,000 pounds.

Failures for the week have been 207 in the United States, against 223 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 36 last year.

Worst Over at Omaha.

OMAHA, April 17.—The river is falling at this point and it is believed that the worst is over. The stream across the North bottoms is still discharging an immense volume of water into Cutoff lake, but the dikes across the bottom are holding well and the receding river must soon reduce the influx.

Case Against Danbolt's Dismissed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 17.—The case against the steamer Danbolt, charged with violating the neutrality laws by taking a filibustering expedition to Cuba, has been dismissed.

Atkinson Not Appointed Postmaster.

CADIZ, O., April 17.—The report that F. H. Atkinson was made postmaster here is incorrect. J. C. Glover, the man whom Congressman Danford recommended, telegraphed to Captain Danford inquiring if Atkinson had been appointed. In a short time he received a telegram saying the report that Atkinson is postmaster is a mistake.

St. Peter on the Way Back.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 17.—John St. Peter, the "Pittsburg defaulting Glassworkers' official, has started home in charge of Detective Phil Demmel.

H. INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 North Erie St., Massillon, O.
WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1861.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 90.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.
SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1897

Some of these days public opinion will demand clean streets not part of the time but all of the time. Nothing contributes more to the appearance and good health of a town than cleanliness.

How do Stark county Populists expect to reorganize when they have no leaders? Did not C. M. Miller, Allen Cook, H. M. Kersch, Orrin Cox, George B. Cook and everyone of them except the anointed ones in Massillon sell out to the Bryan outfit last fall?

The effort to bring Senator Hanna and Governor Bushnell into collision, on the part of the Democratic brethren, is foredoomed to failure. The governor recently said:

"I stated plainly and explicitly when I decided to appoint Mr. Hanna that I would not be a candidate before the legislature myself. I do not intend to be. There is no use reiterating it. If it gives newspapers and their correspondents any pleasure to keep on stating that I am a candidate, why, I haven't any objection. I shall not feel obliged to contradict them, however."

Under these circumstances, and as a means of bringing about a complete understanding, every candidate for the general assembly ought to see his way clear to announce in advance that if elected he will do his utmost to bring about Senator Hanna's election at the next session of the legislature.

Mr. Coxey notes a few matter of fact observations in THE INDEPENDENT, and inquires of the Populists concerning what they have gained by fusion. He answers himself thus:

"Nothing. On the contrary loss—great loss, by reason of confusion, discouragement and disorganization. However, the gleeful rubbing of palms by the enemies of reform over what will prove only a temporary set-back, will prove to be cold comfort in time, as the people are arousing and getting madder than ever."

Who are "getting madder than ever"? Not the Populists, certainly, at least not the garrulous old wives who make up the third party in Stark county. Far from it. They are permitted to carry torches and shout, and pay bills in the Democratic procession. What more do they want? Everybody knows they are not in earnest. The moment they begin to assume responsibility they run to the rear as they did last year. The Populist party of Stark county is dead, dead as a last year's mackerel. The present effort to arouse the party will probably prove a flash in the pan.

THE DUTY ON COAL.

There is considerable fear among coal operators and miners that the tariff bill will provide for a straight duty of 75 cents per ton on coal without including a reciprocity clause. Mr. James W. Ellsworth, of Pittsburgh, has presented the subject to Congressman Hopkins in this succinct manner:

"In accordance with your request as to information relative to the question of an advance in the tariff on coal, the fear of the operators in the Ohio and Pennsylvania fields is, should the tariff be advanced without a provision for reciprocity, that the Canadian government will make a like advance and result in Nova Scotia so cheapening the price of their product delivered at Canadian ports as to largely curtail the volume of tonnage now furnished that market by the operators and mine owners of the country. The report of the Canadian government for the year ending June 30, 1896, shows 296,271 tons of bituminous coal from Nova Scotia, valued at \$629,924, as having been exported to the United States.

"The average cost of the transportation alone of this coal from Nova Scotia is \$1.05 per ton. With modern appliances, that is, the shipments made in barges or tows, it would not only reduce the cost of transportation to an average of not exceeding 35 cents per ton, but enable them to make deliveries not only at Montreal, which has been the only market for Nova Scotia coal in Canada, but also Brockville and Toronto, thereby supplying a market that is large in volume and at present enjoyed by the operators of our Ohio and Pennsylvania fields.

"It is in the same report I learn that the United States exported into Canada during the year ending June 30, 1896, for consumption, 1,181,598 tons of bituminous coal valued at \$3,209,265, and 1,570,011 tons valued at \$5,656,572, of anthracite coal.

"The Canadian government duty on the bituminous coal was 60 cents per ton; the anthracite they admitted free, and the representatives of that government now intimate that if the reciprocal clause is included in the proposed tariff bill of this country they will meet the question in the same spirit; and on the other hand if our duty is fixed at a rate of 75 cents per ton, I have every reason to believe the Canadian government will increase their tariff to the same rate on the bituminous and also charge a little upon the anthracite coal."

In other letters Mr. Ellsworth announces that he and President Hatchford of the United Mine Workers, will be in Washington to look into the matter.

They should be the co-operation of every Ohio member of congress.

THE SAM YUPS AND THE SEE YUPS

The recent troubles between the Sam Yups and the See Yups will probably be shortly settled by the new Chinese minister, who, upon his arrival Monday, was received with much pomp and ceremony. These disagreements between the Sam Yups and See Yups reveal some curious complications in Chinese society. The Chinese, in their own country, and usually in this, are divided into families or clans, and if one man of a clan offends a man of another clan the entire clan takes up the quarrel. Two clans in San Francisco, euphuistically called the Sam Yups and the See Yups, have been making war upon each other with great bitterness of spirit, and lately the See Yups have become so demonstratively obstreperous that the consul has written to the Emperor, charging ten of them with treason. His celestial majesty unhampered by those considerations for human life and justice which occasionally stay the hands of mighty potentates in the wielding of their power, having heard that ten of the subjects were plotting against his government, instantly ordered them to come home and have their heads chopped off. No man, not even a Chinaman, obeys an order like this with alacrity, and these Chinamen, who are all rich San Francisco merchants, can hardly be blamed for wanting to temporize.

They swear that they are innocent and that this accusation was all brought about through some wicked scheme on the part of their enemies, and they have gone to Washington to urge the retiring minister to intercede for them with the Emperor. A curious and somewhat trying custom they have in China is that of arresting all the relatives of a man accused of crime as well as the criminal himself—that is if they can get hold of the criminal, barring which the relatives are all arrested any way and justice is partly appeased—consequently these Chinamen, who have no idea of going home to be decapitated, are already horror-stricken at the treatment which has been meted out to their fathers, their brothers, their sisters and their aunts and they naturally want to have some immediate action taken on their behalf.

The new Chinese minister, Wo Ting Tang, is a tall man with an intellectual face and a scholarly look, which is increased by wearing glasses. His manner is courtly, and as he speaks perfect English he will be at home in diplomatic circles. He is a Cantonese, of a distinguished family, and received his English education at Oxford. Minister Wo's wife is a very beautiful and charming woman, who is thoroughly accustomed to European ways.

FROM THE "PRESENT HEALTH OFFICER."

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:—Seeing that you occasionally allow THE INDEPENDENT to become the vehicle of an inconsequent "screed" couched in bad English, I make bold to address you. The address from the throne at the organization of the city council, is interesting to me only because of the laborious effort to place the health officer in a false position. As to the salary paid the health officer, I invite any intelligent and unbiased man or committee to an inquiry and comparison between the work of the mayor and that of the health officer, in order to determine which of these officers best earns the salary which is paid him by the people.

I protest in the name of decency and fair play against the studied effort to disturb the good feeling which exists between the city police and the health officer. Such an effort cannot be, in any sense, for the best interests of the city. He, (the mayor,) says: "It is the present health officer, in particular, who is unable to conceive that our marshal or any of our policemen are qualified to placard a house *** or to perform the other duties *** of a sanitary policeman."

This seems to mean, (if it means anything) that the health officer had, in his mind, if not verbally, questioned or doubted the capability of any or all the police force to perform the duties of sanitary policeman. That I ever did, or do now, hold any such views is purely imaginary on the part of the present mayor; that I ever expressed myself in any such sense is as far as possible from the truth. On the contrary several years ago the city council at my suggestion directed that a policeman be assigned to sanitary work. He was not, however, placed under the control of the board of health or the health officer and consequently managed himself and amounted to nothing so far as sanitary work was concerned.

The board of health and the people hold the health officer responsible for what the sanitary officer, in his official capacity, does or neglects to do. This being the case, it does not seem unreasonable or very strange that the board of health and other intelligent people should concede that the sanitary officer ought to be wholly under the direction of the health officer, subject only to the approval of the board of health. It is not clear that the mayor is animated by a desire to benefit the city in his efforts to throw a false light on the work of the board of health.

I feel quite sure that there is not more than one man in Massillon who does not recognize the fact that each member of the board of health is easily the peer of the present mayor in integrity, intelligence and in devotion to the best interests of the people.

Respectfully,
THE PRESENT HEALTH OFFICER.

THE "PRESENT MAYOR" REPLIES.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:—Permit me, through the columns of

your valuable paper, to make a brief and final reply to "The Present Health Officer's" article in your issue of the 15th inst.

The wrath awakened in the h. o. by the bad English used from the throne is possibly due to his color, it being generally admitted that people of that color are easily excited; hence I will forgive him for that constitutional weakness.

To invite an intelligent and unbiased man or committee for comparison, etc., would be a failure from the start, as the learned doctor would never permit that intelligence and opposition to his views would be a possibility.

My answer can be narrowed down by referring to two incidents that occurred some years ago, and I think the citation thereof will give a full illustration of "how it is, and how it should be."

1. During the late civil war a certain general with his army won a decisive battle over the Southern enemy. A report was made to headquarters by an officer superior in rank but jealous in his heart. The report read something like this: "General N. N. gained a great victory over the rebels, but whenever he makes a written report I am almost ashamed of his grammar." The reply from headquarters was thusly: "D—n your grammar, lick the rebels." We know that even our good and much lamented President Lincoln didn't always use the finest grammar.

2. Some twenty years ago, when Karl Schurz made his first or maiden speech in the hall of congress at Washington, which speech was admired by all "intelligent and unbiased" citizens, there was a certain senator who did not join in the applause at the close of said speech, when another senator walked up to him, saying "Well, what do you think of the speech?" "The speech was all right, but he is a d—d Dutchman, and therefore I don't like him," was the reply of the senator.

The foregoing will be a sufficient reply to the learned h. o., and my stand taken against any unnecessary expenditures will not be shaken in the least. Besides that, I have the satisfaction of knowing that my address from the throne was understood by our "common" taxpayers, judging by the hearty congratulations I received since using that bad English.

TOMAS SCHOTT, Mayor.

A MUNICIPAL HOLIDAY

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:—

The plan proposed in last night's INDEPENDENT of setting a day aside for cleaning up the city is a good one. Why not make it the first of May? Let our mayor issue a proclamation, requesting a complete suspension of business on that day. Let everybody devote the time to cleaning up his premises and the adjoining street. The idea is splendid. Now for action. The council, board of health and societies of all descriptions might adopt resolutions and urge observance of such a holiday. In twenty-four hours Massillon could be made so clean that the stranger might regard it as a place where "every prospect pleases and only man is vile." Now then, Mr. Mayor, will you lead and let us follow?

PRO ROSO PUBLICO.

THE VOICE OF APPROVAL.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:—

Your article in last night's issue in regard to the Kansas City experiment of setting apart one day for cleaning up property and the streets, strikes me as being worthy of the consideration of our citizens, and a thorough trial would no doubt prove beneficial to all concerned, for, as you say, our streets are certainly in a deplorable condition at present, due, no doubt, to the inadequate funds available for the use of the street commissioner.

FOURTH WARD.

Luck In Old Shoes.

The Chinese value a pair of old boots which have been worn by an upright magistrate, and the custom of wishing a friend a "happy foot" is still observed all through Europe. The casual putting on the left shoe on the right foot, putting it on uneven or crosswise, bursting the latch or tie, lacing it wrong and losing a button are all bad signs. A Yorkshire man will spit in his right shoe before putting it on, when going out on important business, to bring luck, and many an English girl has been known to hang her boots outside of the window on St. Valentine's night for love luck.

Professor Black tells us of a singular superstition existing in England, which insists that if the youngest daughter of a family marries first her sisters must dance at the wedding without shoes, so as to insure husbands for themselves.

Old shoe throwing is done for many purposes. In Ireland the election of a person to almost any office is concluded by throwing an old shoe over his head. The gypsies say:

Write after an old shoe,
I'll be very rich like you.

In the Isle of Man an old shoe is always thrown after the bride, as well as the groom, when leaving their homes, and in the south the oldest person on the plantation, white or black, always throws a shoe after any one starting on a long journey. It is said that Mme. Patti and other women of high standing on the stage preserve most carefully the boots they wore at their debut, which they consider lucky to wear on the first nights of engagements forever after.—Newark Standard.

Mexico Not to Retaliate.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 16.—The report published in the United States that the Mexican government intends in case of the passage of the Dingley tariff bill, instituting retaliatory measures, is authoritatively denounced by THE MEXICAN HERALD.

A Wife Murderer Convicted.

GEORGETOWN, Del., April 16.—James M. Gordy has been convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of his wife, formerly Mrs. Mary Eberle of New York, by throwing her into the Broadkill river, at Milton, Del., on March 11.

OHIO'S GREYNA GREEN.

The Little Town of Aberdeen a Matrimonial Mecca.

REFUGE FOR RUNAWAY COUPLES.

Two Old Squires Who United All Camea Without Legal Form or Authority Now Many of Their Victims Wonder if They Are Really Married.

Opinions recently expressed by two eminent jurists regarding the legality of marriage contracted in Ohio by nonresidents of the state bring up a question which involves the interests of tens of thousands of families all over the United States. The situation is a peculiar one and is the result of the extraordinary laxity with which the marriage laws have been observed in



SQUIRE MASSIE BEASLEY.

the little town of Aberdeen, which lies on the Ohio river opposite Maysville, Ky. The Ohio law provides:

Previous to persons being joined in marriage notice thereof shall be published in the presence of the congregation on two different days of public worship, the first publication to be at least ten days previous to such marriage, within the county where the female resides, or a license shall be obtained for that purpose from the probate judge in the county where such female may reside.

The meaning of the above provision seems obvious enough, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. But probate judges throughout that state have seen fit to construe it very liberally, holding that they could issue license to people coming from out of the state, which seems in direct contradiction of the law. The majority of the thousands of victims of the Aberdeen marriages have not even the shallow pretext of a questionable license, however, on which to base their claims to holy wedlock. All they have or ever did have is a document purporting to be a marriage certificate and bearing the signature of a man who, in the eyes of the law, had no right whatever to perform such ceremony without a lawfully issued license.

The history of Aberdeen as a matrimonial center and the career of harassed lovers is unique and interesting. It has been called the "Gretna Green of the Ohio Valley," the "Gretna Green of America," etc., but the term "Gretna Green" is pitifully inadequate when applied to a place whose importance far exceeds that of the little Scotch border town where a certain bawny blacksmith tied the hymeneal knot. Episodes transpiring in the latter place which were wont to be sung by Scottish bards have been of everyday occurrence in Aberdeen for a period of more than 75 years.

The popularity of Aberdeen as an elopement rendezvous dates back to the days of one Thomas Shelton, or "the old squire," as he is spoken of by the people of Aberdeen in order to distinguish him from his successor, Squire Massie Beasley, who will always be known and spoken of as "the Squire of Aberdeen."

It was in 1822 that Thomas Shelton was elevated to the office of justice of the peace, then as now an important position in the social and political life of Aberdeen. Immediately upon his accession he began to set the marriage laws of the state at defiance. During the course of his regime, which endured continuously until his death in 1870, he married many thousands of eloping couples, not one of whom had a license.

But it remained for his successor, Massie Beasley, to give to Aberdeen the reputation it deserves of being the greatest Gretna Green the world has ever seen. The good people of the village paraphrase the Biblical passage apropos the prowess of Saul and David by saying that Squire Shelton married his thousands and Squire Beasley his tens of thousands.

The matrimonial traffic as carried on by Squire Beasley is something unprecedented. He construed the marriage laws even more liberally than his predecessor, and during his term of office, which extended over a period of 22 years, and which, like that of Squire Shelton, endured continuously until his death, he married more than 20,000 couples. A majority of these marriage ceremonies were performed without a license. At Squire Beasley's death in 1892 a stop was put upon the nonlicense marriages at Aberdeen by the state's fining a number of laymen who took it upon themselves to follow the lucrative practice built up by the dead magistrate.

Elopements have always been the life of the town, and there is not a man, woman or child therein who is not proud of Aberdeen's unparalleled record. The little country paper published in the village is called the Gretna Green, and the ferryboat which plied between there and Maysville for 17 years was named the Gretna Green. It was on board this boat that many hundreds of eloping couples were married. This was a matter of accident as often as of choice, for the reason that when the squire was not to be found in his office or at the tavern he was strolling about the ferry landing or on board the boat itself.

Squire Beasley was in the business for all there was in it. He began operations by asking the would be Benedict if he realized the great risk he was imposing upon a magistrate of the law should that official grant his request, and if he was aware of the fact that a heavy fine and long term of imprisonment awaited the perpetrator of such crime. After impressing the love sick swain with the gravity of the situation and with much hem-ing and haw-ing, the squire would finally agree to sacrifice his scruples provided he were paid a sum large enough to justify his running the risk incurred. The price

stipulated was always a big figure. Squire Beasley was a shrewd observer, and the amount fixed by him usually corresponded pretty accurately with the wallet of the bridegroom.

Squire Beasley would accept nothing but cash as a marriage fee, his business motto being, "No money, no marry." In this respect he differed materially from his predecessor. Squire Shelton would accept a pocketknife in fee for such service rather than miss the job.

Many of the elopers came by carriage, on horseback or on foot, but the majority of the runaway marriages took place on board the Gretna Green, or on the ferry landing itself. Scarcely a day passed without some such incident. The squire's son Thomas was pilot of the Gretna Green, and as he is said to have received a commission on every bridal couple whom he landed on the Ohio shore, it goes without saying that he was not idle during all these years. When an agitated and breathless couple came hurrying down to the ferryboat, with an infuriated father or guardian following close at their heels, it was Thomas Beasley who calmed their fears by the assurance that he would not give their followers an opportunity of boarding the boat. And he was always true to his promise. As soon as the elopers had crossed the gangplank the good Gretna Green was turned toward the welcoming green shores of Aberdeen.

Thus foiled, the enraged and outwitted parents were wont to follow in skiffs. Then there was excitement, not only for the boat's crew and the contracting parties, but also for the residents on both sides of the river. The pilot had his own code of signals, which he had arranged for the purpose of facilitating his father's business methods. Everybody knew when the Gretna Green emitted six short, sharp shrieks of her whistle that there was a chase to Aberdeen, and it was then a race between squire and people to see who would get to the landing first. Long before the boat had touched shore every man, woman and child in the town, who was able to run, walk or crawl, had congregated about the squire, who was taking in the situation through the immense spy-glass which he always carried for that purpose. He was always ready for such emergencies, his vest pocket containing a goodly stock of blank marriage certificates, and as his marriage ceremony was short, he made quick work of an elopement once he stood face to face or even within carshot of the refugees.

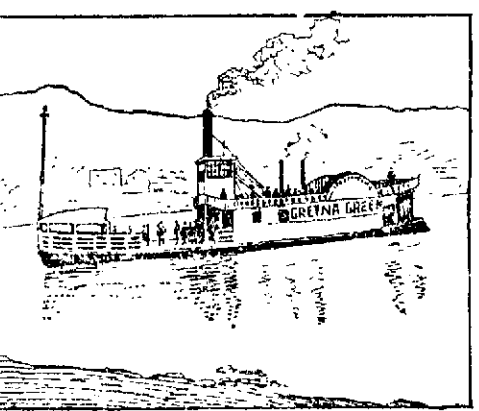
The only people who ever said harm of Massie Beasley, or who ever tried to do him serious injury, were the local members of the clerical profession on both sides of the river, who openly denounced him from their pulpits. But in spite of all their preaching and teaching against him, when members of their congregations wanted to get married it was often Massie Beasley, and not the minister, who was favored with the job of tying the knot.

One of the most bitter and vituperative denunciations of what he termed "this crying evil in our midst" was a preacher who received a call to Aberdeen some few years before the squire's death. This worthy man coaxed and pleaded, urged and exhorted, but to no avail. Wedding parties passed the parsonage door every day on their way to the squire's and still the fees that by rights should have helped to swell the meager salary of the minister rolled into the already full and overflowing coffers of the merry magistrate. At last, seeing that all his earnest exhortations to his flock were as seed sown on barren ground, the discouraged parson decided to make a specialty of the matrimonial business himself, seeing that there was more money in it than in preaching the gospel.

The minister introduced many new wrinkles into the business. Indeed he was obliged to do so in order to get a start. To this end he sent races and established agents at the ferry landing in Aberdeen and at the wharf and railroad stations in Maysville. Of course the squire was obliged to follow suit in order to keep abreast of the times. As a consequence every couple who landed on either side of the river, whether by ferry, steamboat or railroad, if they bore any evidence of being matrimonially inclined, were immediately pounced upon by these persistent drummers.

The squire of Aberdeen enjoyed a prestige, however, that it had taken generations to establish, and the parson, notwithstanding his brisk and brilliant beginning, was destined to enjoy but a short career in this profession. He realized in due time that it was useless to try to compete with the squire, and so when he received a call from another part of the country it was gladly accepted, and the squire was once more and ever afterward cook of the walk.

Sometimes, through a spirit of mischief, a wag of the town would wag that he



THE BOAT THAT CARRIED THEM OVER.

could beguile a couple in search of the squire into believing that he was the man and actually marry them himself. His opportunity usually came when the squire was absent at the county seat, where he was frequently called and whither he always went reluctantly. All Aberdeen folks were adepts in spotting elopers, and it was not a difficult matter to find victims for the practical joker and his boon companions. The selected couple were conducted to the tavern parlor, where the presumptuous wag, in wig and spectacles, was introduced to the green and gullible swains as the squire of Aberdeen, who straightaway performed the ceremony, signed their marriage certificate with the name of Massie Beasley, congratulated them and pocketed the fee. When the couple, supposing themselves to be married, had departed, the counterfeit squire repaired to the barroom, collected his bets and spent the whole amount in treating the amused and amazed crowd. Incidents of this kind were, alas, of only too frequent occurrence, and thus many people who are now trembling with the thought of having been married by Squire Beasley may be in an even more deplorable condition.

Soldiers on the Crawl.

A French colonel at Pamiers is teaching his officers and men to crawl on their stomachs and has invented a leather glove to help the process. The regiment can now travel 100 yards in this manner without fatigue.

A LOCAL QUESTION

Asked a Hundred Times by the Majority of Massillon People.

There isn't a reader of a new-paper in Massillon but has repeatedly asked himself—as his eye rested for a moment on advertisements that extolled the merits of some article and backed up by testimonials from people they knew nothing about—are these testimonials true? The curious and reasoning class go a little further and often wonder how such testimonials were obtained. It is a difficult question to answer as the parties referred to live hundreds of miles away from where the statements appear. But just keep your eye on the space of your paper—the only space occupied by a foreign article testified to by local advocates—and the question will no longer bother you. Like all the evidence in that space about Doan's Kidney Pills, every word of the statement that follows is from a citizen. Hunt them up if you doubt an item published, and get a personal corroboration. Begin with this case. Name, John Schandel, an employee in Russell & Co.'s boiler shop, forging fire boxes and boiler heads. He says: "I have not taken a dollar's worth of medicine for years, but my wife has taken enough for both of us, being in poor health. I often got medicines for her that I heard or read of, and in this way I bought her a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, but when she read over the directions, she said they would do her no good, as they were for kidney and bladder trouble only. She put them aside and that was the last of them, until I had an attack of inflammation of the bladder. I was feeling miserable, the pain was so terrible that I thought I could not stand it. I said to some of the boys here in the shop 'that I believe that I will have to give up work.' When complaining at home my wife said, why don't you try Doan's Kidney Pills that you got for me at Baltzly's drug store. I took them regularly and in two days the pain was all gone and the urinary trouble with it. I have not had a return of it since and have taken no pills since. I have told a number of the boys in the shop here about them and will recommend them at any time."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co., Sole Agents for the United States, Buffalo, N. Y.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The market was dull today. There was no business outlook of room traders.

BANK STATEMENT.

Reserve increased.....\$ 796,850
Loans increased..... 1,475,000
Specie increased..... 755,500
Legals increased..... 770,600
Deposits increased..... 2,912,000
Circulation decreased..... 184,400

CHICAGO, April 17.—In twelve weeks this season Argentine wheat shipments have aggregated only 1,584,000 bushels against 10,158,000 bushels last year. Buying orders reached here today from the other side. St. Louis is up 14. Norton & Worthington have been good buyers. Offerings have been scarce since the rally of two cents which came very quickly. Shorts have been heavy buyers and the country also bought. The market today was the most active we have had since last fall when wheat reached 85c.

	Open- ing.	High- est.	Low- est.	Close.
Wheat	69 1/2	70 3/4	69 3/4	70 1/4
May	69 1/2	70 3/4	69 3/4	70 1/4
July	69 1/2	70 3/4	69 3/4	70 1/4
Sept.	69 1/2	70 3/4	69 3/4	70 1/4
Oats	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18
May	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18
Corn	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	16
July	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	16
May	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	16
Pork	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
May	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
July	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
Lard	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
May	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
July	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open- ing.	High- est.	Low- est.	Close.
American Sugar	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 1/2
American Tobacco	72 1/2	73 1/4	72 1/2	73 1/4
C. B. & Q.	71 1/2	72 1/4	71 1/2	72 1/4
Chicago Gas	81 1/2	82 1/4	81 1/2	82 1/4
General Electric	31	31 3/4	30 3/4	31 1/4
Jersey Central	77	77 3/4	76 3/4	77 1/4
Kansas City & Nashville	44	44 3/4	43 3/4	44 1/4
Lake Shore	84 1/2	85 1/4	84 1/2	85 1/4
Manhattan	108 1/2	109 1/4	108 1/2	109 1/4
Northwest	18 1/2	19 1/4	18 1/2	19 1/4
Reading	72 1/2	73 1/4	72 1/2	73 1/4
St. Paul	80 1/2	81 1/4	80 1/2	81 1/4
Western Union	80 1/2	81 1/4	80 1/2	81 1/4

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date April 17, 1897.

GRAIN MARKET.	
Wheat per bushel	85
Rye, per bushel	34 1/2
Oats	16-18
Corn	20-22
Barley	45
Flax	12-15
Wool	8-12 1/2
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	1 25
Brass, per 100 lbs.	70
Sheddings, per 100 lbs.	75
Hay	8 00

PRODUCE.	
Choice Butter, per lb.	16
Eggs, per dozen	18
Lard, per lb.	10
Hams, per lb.	5
Shoulders, per lb.	8
Sides	8
C. & R.	8
White Beans, per bushel	1 00
Potatoes	20
Onions	1 25
Apples	40-50
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chicken, live	18-20
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt, per barrel	50-1 00

COMBINED ON WOOL.

Western Senators Will Demand a Change.

OPPOSED TO DINGLEY SCHEDULE.

They Declare Many Loopholes For Evasion and Fraud Exist in the Present Bill and Must Be Closed—Some of Their Amendments.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Western senators, after several conferences, have reached an agreement to stand together for important changes in the wool schedule of the Dingley bill. The senators most prominently identified with the movement are Messrs. Mantle, Carter, Shoup, Warren and Burrows. They have not only agreed upon a line of amendments, but have decided to insist on their inclusion in the bill. The meetings held have also been attended by many prominent woolgrowers.

The proposed amendments are directed mainly to closing the many loopholes for evasion and fraud which woolmen allege exist in the Dingley bill and were also found in the McKinley law. An amendment was agreed upon providing that an additional duty of 4 cents per pound shall be levied upon shorn wools, as imported in 1890 and prior to that time. The principal change, however, to be proposed is upon wool and camel's hair of the third class. The Dingley bill proposes an ad valorem duty of 32 and 40 per cent respectively upon wool of this class valued under and over 13 cents per pound. It is proposed now to strike out the Dingley bill clause relating to third-class wools and to insert instead the following:

"On wools of the third-class and camel's hair of the third-class the value whereof shall be 8 cents or less per pound in the general markets of the United States, the duty shall be 5 cents per pound, and on all wools and hair of this class, the value whereof shall exceed 8 cents per pound in the general markets of the United States, there shall be an additional duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound for each increase of 1 cent per pound in the value thereof."

It is claimed for this latter amendment, which is the most important of all the amendments proposed, that it will largely prevent the frauds which, it is alleged, were perpetrated under the ad valorem duties of the McKinley law, by reason of which, it is asserted, hundreds of millions of pounds of wool used in the manufacture of clothing which properly belonged in the first class were imported at third-class rates on the representation that they were to be used in the manufacture of carpets.

The clause in the proposed amendment relating to third-class wools designed to fix the general markets of the United States as fixing the value of imported wools is regarded as very important, as it will practically destroy the opportunity for undervaluations, which now exist through the practice of fixing the prices of these imported wools in foreign countries.

Other precautions will also be urged to this end, such as defining the meaning of "ad valorem" so as to prevent restrictions such as have heretofore been used. For instance, the words Angora, Adriatic, Bagdad, etc., will be defined as indicating a class of wool regardless of the special district in which grown.

Senator Mantle, who introduced the memorial of the National Woolgrowers' association in the senate, says that the amendments do not nearly cover the demands made by the association, but, in his opinion, will be a vast improvement upon the bill as it passed the house of representatives. It will remain with the western senators, he says, to say whether or not the proposed amendments shall become a part of the new tariff law, or whether the demands of wool manufacturers, as applied to wool, shall outweigh those of the woolgrowers themselves.

TO INVESTIGATE SEAL LIFE.

The President Will Appoint Another Expert Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The president has decided to appoint another expert commission to act in conjunction with one already selected by Great Britain to visit during sea this summer and continue the study of the conditions surrounding seal life.

The British government has named the same commissioners it employed in this capacity last year, namely, Prof. Thompson and Gerald B. Hamilton. Our commissioners were Prof. Jordan of Stanford university and Prof. Stegner and Lucas. Whether these same experts will be reappointed will be determined in the course of a few days. It is said that the results of last year's work of the experts was an agreement upon some points, but not upon a line.

Among the unsolved questions is the determination of the best means of preserving seal life, considering that it is in danger of its destruction, upon which point at least the experts seemed to agree. It is the purpose of the state department to endeavor to secure the consent of the British government to the adoption of a modus vivendi suspending all sealing on land and sea, while experts are at work during the approaching season, negotiations in this direction are now in progress.

Visitors to West Point.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The president has appointed the board of visitors to the United States military academy as follows: George F. Evans, Portland, Me.; Colonel James E. Fleming, Newark, N. J.; Mr. L. W. Hall, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mr. W. H. Upson, Akron, O.; Colonel A. W. Ker, New York; Mr. William C. Pinkett, Adams, Mass.; W. R. Smolburgh, San Francisco.

Spain to Withdraw Troops.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—According to information received from trustworthy sources here the withdrawal of at least a part of the great army that Spain has maintained for several years in the island of Cuba will begin when the rainy season sets in within a few days.

Safe Cracked in Kansas.

EDWARDS, Kan., April 17.—Crackmen blow open a safe at Latham and secured a large amount of money.

FRANCE AND THE TARIFF.

The Government Makes Implied Threats Regarding the Bill.

PARIS, April 17.—The Dingley tariff bill has aroused considerable antagonism in French mercantile circles, where it is pointed out that the measure may lead to a policy disastrous in its effects on certain French industries.

Some representations of this nature having already been made to members of the French government your correspondent sent to M. Hanotaux the French foreign minister, a number of questions bearing on the tariff situation and the relations of the two republics. The French foreign office returned the following written reply:

"The federal government at Washington will succeed without any doubt in drawing closer the bonds which unite France and the United States by abstaining from overtaxing imported French goods such as sparkling and still wines, brandies, silks, wools, gloves, works of art, etc. To shut out of the United States by quasi prohibitive tariffs the product of French industry and art will evidently have a contrary effect.

"It is to be hoped this will not eventually be done. At the present time there are no differences between the two great republics. They are bound together by too many memories and traditions for a veritable spirit of hostility to grow between them. The solution of small current questions, which give rise to negotiations between the two countries, is, however, sometimes rendered difficult by the argumentative spirit of the American state department."

The reply then complains of the action of two American consuls in publicly attacking the purity of French wines.

The question whether France would retaliate in case the tariff on French goods should be very much raised was evaded.

In reply to a question of arbitration it was stated that France would prefer to await the final action of the senate on the pending arbitration treaty with England and to see the result of the experiment, if any be made.

In answer to a question as to what co-operation France would give to binocular an international bimetallic conference, M. Hanotaux said:

"The co-operation which France could give the United States in the assembling of a monetary conference would naturally depend upon the state of the relations between the two countries. As regards bimetalism itself opinion in France seems uncertain and very much divided."

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Republicans Decide to Accept the Democratic Proposition.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Republican committee on committees of the senate has agreed unanimously to accept, so far as it is empowered to do so, the proposition made by the Democrats for the organization of the senate committees.

Accordingly a caucus will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The proposition provides that the Republicans shall fill all the committee places which were filled by Republican senators during the last congress, including the chairmanships vacated by Republicans and that they shall be given one additional place on the appropriations committee vacated by a Democrat, and that the membership of the committee of postoffices and postroads shall be increased from nine to ten in order to give the Democrats an additional place on that committee.

This arrangement will result in leaving the Republican senators at the head of all the important senate committees, but a majority of the membership of many of them will be anti-Republican.

DAY GOING TO CUBA.

The Judge Left Canton This Afternoon For Washington.

CANTON, O., April 17.—Judge W. R. Day left Canton this afternoon for Washington. He received a telegram calling him there. He will go to Cuba a week or two later. The time has not yet been fixed.

Judge Day to Leave May 1.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Judge William R. Day of Canton, O., who is to go to Cuba on a special mission in connection with the Ruiz case, is expected here today. After an examination of the precedents and papers at the state department bearing on the case he will leave for Havana about May 1.

A Lake Steamer Missing.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., April 17.—The steamer Frank Woods from Milwaukee is overdue more than 12 hours and no information has been obtained here as to her whereabouts.

PITH OF THE NEWS

Ex-President Spaulding of the insolvent Globe Savings bank, in Chicago, has made a voluntary assignment to the University of Illinois trustees.

The Turkish cabinet council has advised the sultan to declare war against Greece, or at least authorize the Turkish commander-in-chief in Macedonia to cross the frontier if the Greeks again invade Turkish territory.

General Rivera is ill with a fever in the Calabazas fortress at Havana. His wife has been permitted by the Spanish authorities to communicate with him.

The Cretan insurgents fired upon Austrian torpedo-boats, which were engaged in pursuing Greek blockade runners.

Justice of the Peace Ford of New Brunswick, N. J., died of a broken heart. He had been indicted on the charge of having embezzled an insane woman's funds and the disgrace brought on his death.

It will require an official canvass to determine whether J. J. Burkhardt, Republican, was elected to Newark's (N. J.) board of works, or C. H. Herr, Democrat. Governor Rogers of Washington has vetoed a bill which proposed to modify plans for a million dollar state capital so that the cost should be only \$300,000. Governor Rogers believes that such a building would be a disgrace.

Mayor I. V. Williams of Oakesdale, Wash., has resigned his office rather than sign an ordinance condemning a man to jail for neglecting to license his dog.

Mayor Quincy of Boston, when called to task for rejecting the lowest bid on a city job and giving it to a contractor employing union labor, replied that the best of the skilled workmen were within the trades unions and employers who do the best work usually employ them.

KILLED AT HIS POST.

Bank Cashier Died Fighting to Save the Cash.

BRUTALLY MURDERED BY ROBBERS

The Thieves Thought to Have Secured About \$6,000 in Cash—Did Not Take Papers Worth \$150,000—Occurred in New Hampshire.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., April 17.—While resisting the entry of two desperate and determined robbers, and during a heroic but futile struggle to protect \$150,000 or more in money and securities in the compartments of the open vault of the Great Falls National bank of Somersworth, Cashier Joseph A. Stickney was struck down and brutally murdered near the desk which he had occupied for years. After killing Stickney the murderers ransacked the vault and fled with all the cash it contained with the exception of a \$5 gold piece.

As near as can be estimated about \$6,000 was taken, but it is possible that the loss will considerably exceed this sum, as no one but the dead cashier knew the exact amount that was in the institution at the time. The robbers, after knocking Stickney down, with a black oak cut his throat. The most remarkable feature of the robbery is the fact that \$100,000 in bonds of the United States, which were kept in one of the drawers of the big vault and which the robbers evidently examined hastily, were not taken. Neither was any of the negotiable paper and securities of the bank, in fact nothing missing except the cash.

No one was aware that there was anything wrong at the bank until nearly 3 o'clock in the afternoon, or an hour after the murderous work was done. The perpetrators had ample time to escape, and this evening scores of deputy sheriffs, marshals, police and citizens are scouring this section of the state and the adjoining state of Maine, which from this city is just across the Salmon Falls river. The men made their visit to the bank at the busiest time of the day in the locality where the bank is situated, and so completely and thoroughly did they accomplish the robbery that only an uncertain clue and a very meager description of them was obtainable.

The bank was besieged by hundreds when the news of the terrible affair became known, and large numbers of people came here from surrounding cities. Had the robbers been apprehended soon after the murder and robbery became public it would have been found difficult to prevent a double lynching in the Granite state. Great sympathy is expressed for the family of the murdered man, who, in addition to his position as cashier and director of the Great Falls bank, was also treasurer.

It has always been customary for Cashier Stickney and the bank clerk, Mrs. Parker Sawyer, to close the bank at 12 o'clock and not reopen it until 2 p. m. Sawyer left her desk at noon. The cashier, however, remained looking over the bank's accounts and it is thought he was preparing to go out when the robbers entered.

The first suspicion that the bank had been robbed was when Mr. Frank P. Reed found the door of the bank completely shattered. He notified City Marshal Eaton, and they broke in the door and found evidences of a desperate struggle. On the floor in a great pool of blood was the lifeless body of Stickney. His head had been nearly severed from the body, the robbers having cut his throat. The head was marked with several deep gashes, made by a heavy blackjack and the skull was fractured. The body was covered with blood and the walls and furniture bore additional evidence of the terrible deed. Stickney had died fighting desperately.

WALFHAM, Mass., April 17.—Con Hartigan, the New England ex-amateur 125 pound boxing champion and Johnny Briggs are under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 17.—A special from Somersworth says that a well-known young man of that city is suspected of the Stickney murder. A suspect answering his description has been arrested in Milton.

Mysterious Triple Shooting.

SACKETTS HARBOR, N. Y., April 17.—A rig in which George Allen, Mrs. Wilber Crouch, a divorced woman, and Miss Mary Daily, all employees at the United States army barracks, were out driving, returned here with the two women shot to death. Allen crawled to the barracks shot and stabbed. He will likely die. He says Crouch, the divorced husband, committed the crime, attacking them on the road. Crouch is under arrest. A revolver, belonging to Allen, with two empty chambers, was found in the buggy.

RETRIBUTION AT LAST.

A Man Suspected of Killing Women Convicted of One Murder.

PAXTON, Ill., April 17.—The jury in the trial of Frederick Hartman, who murdered Mrs. Geddes near Sibley, found Hartman guilty and stipulated the death penalty. Hartman was perfectly composed and indifferent. Hartman is believed to have killed a number of women in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, all of whom were found murdered in much the same manner as Mrs. Geddes.

Perry Stays in New York.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Long has revoked the orders by which Lieutenant Robert E. Perry, the Arctic explorer, now on duty at the New York navy yard, was detailed to the Mare Island navy yard, Cal. Scientists claim it would interfere with plans for another expedition to the polar regions.

Fire at California University.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 17.—Fire at the University of California destroyed the college of agriculture. Loss, \$40,000.

The Weather.

Showers in the morning; probably fair; warmer tonight; brisk to high west to northwest winds.

FRANCE MAKES A PROTEST.

A Proposed Senate Bill Would Prevent Landing a Cable.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The French embassy here is actively assisting the French Telegraphic cable company in efforts to make to lay a new cable from Brest, France, to Cape Cod, Mass., which shall take the place of the old cable laid 15 years ago. For this purpose the attention of senators has been called to the restrictions which a pending senate bill will place upon the French company, which robs the landing of new cable without the previous consent of congress. The cable has been partly laid and it is said that the cable company is taking advantage of the coming summer weather.

The French company has submitted a protest to the senate committee on commerce, and a strong intimation has been made to senators from official French sources that if the French company is not allowed to lay a cable to this country then there will be a strong probability of returning to the French government against the four American cable companies entering France.

The point is urged also that the cable line to France would be of important military and strategic importance to this country in the event of trouble between the United States and Great Britain.

WAR INEVITABLE.

Fearful Solution Considered Almost Hopeless at the Greek Capital—Irrigators Likely to Again Invade Turkish Territory to Force a Crisis.

LONDON, April 17.—The Larissa correspondent of The Times says today: "Every one here continues to declare that an outbreak of war is inevitable within the next two or three days, especially as it is now known that in high quarters at Athens a peaceful solution of the duty is regarded as almost hopeless. The authorities here are seriously counting the cost of embarking in such a struggle, but other influences are urging them on. Meanwhile it is perfectly certain that the irregulars, unless restrained, will again invade Macedonia in order to compel the porte to declare war."

The Athens correspondent of The Times says: "There is little doubt that the Athenians are fully awake to the great dangers of the situation. There is a pessimistic feeling in the air. If Greece now goes to war it will not be with a high heart. The desire for war is not abated. On the contrary, immediate hostilities are wished for; but it is now realized that the impending conflict will entail enormous sacrifices and possibly a crushing disaster. The Greek nation may be compared to a man who feels bound to fight a duel in order to save his reputation."

The Times' correspondent at Constantinople declares that there is any effective Turkish war party. He says that the sultan, the seraskier (minister of war) and some of the other ministers are strongly opposed to active hostilities with Greece.

A TRUCE AT FRANKFORT.

Only Formal Voting For Senator Today and Saturday.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 17.—A truce in the senatorial battle has been declared till next Tuesday. The respective steering committees have signed agreements that today and Monday one vote shall be cast for each of the candidates.

Nearly half of the members have gone home or elsewhere to stay till Tuesday morning, and most of the remaining half went to Louisville on a special train this afternoon to attend the address of William Jennings Bryan at the Auditorium.

It is generally agreed that the Blackburn people are holding out for the indictment of Hamaker on the ground that if it is decided he cannot withdraw under a cloud and the cloud could not be lifted until the trial of the indictments, which would last the summer out.

The grand jury which has kept three deputy sheriffs' bases looking for and summing up witnesses for two weeks, is not yet through. The court adjourns this afternoon for the week and it is said that Judge Cantrell has notified the jury that a report must be forthcoming before the adjournment.

YIELDED TO TERRELL'S DEMAND.

The Plucky United States Minister Again Brings Turkey to Time.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The United States legation at Constantinople has advised the state department that it has secured the release of Padaras, a naturalized American citizen, who has been under arrest at Mitylene since Feb. 8 on a charge of homicide.

When notified of the arrest, Minister Terrell demanded that the prisoner be turned over to him for trial, in compliance with the treaty stipulations which confer jurisdiction on the United States minister in cases in which his countrymen are concerned.

The Turkish government resisted, claiming that because the men had been naturalized since 1859, when the Turkish government had given notice that it would no longer recognize no longer the right of a Turk to expatriate himself, his naturalization as an American was void. Mr. Terrell, however, sent his secretary of legation to Mitylene, with the result that the Turkish government surrendered Padaras.

ARKANSAS BOYS SUICIDED.

Were Mad Because Left at Home by Their Parents.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., April 17.—Two young sons of a Mr. Hesson, living at Greendale, five miles south of Fayetteville, aged 9 and 15 years, committed suicide while their parents were at Fayetteville trading.

The boys were angry because they were left at home and both took a bath, dressed in their best clothes, wrote notes to their parents, pinned them on the door, took strychnine and went to bed. Both died before their parents returned home. The note left bade the parents go by and expressed the hope that they meet them in heaven.

General Powell Clayton Ill.

St. Louis, April 17.—General Powell Clayton, the new minister to Mexico, is suffering from a severe cold, which threatens to develop into pneumonia.

CONSIDER THE COST. Suppose the building is 60x25x20. It will require to paint it, 14 gals. ready-mixed paint at \$1.25 per gal.—\$17.50.

Or, four 25-lb. kegs of white lead, \$6.00; five gals. pure linseed oil, \$2.00; four cans tinting colors, 80 cts.; 1/2 pt. Japan dryer, 15 cts.; 1/2 pt. turpentine, 5 cts. Total, \$9.00—a saving of \$8.50 in favor of Pure White Lead without considering its greater durability. Examine the brand (see list).

FREE

By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free, also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

NATIONAL LEAD & OIL CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
German Nat. Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.



THE CRISIS AT HAND.

The Flood Near the Top of the Levee at Natchez—The Swift Current Straining the Lower Embankments—Washing Over at Some Points.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—Advices from Natchez and other points below Vicksburg indicate that the supreme test in the flood situation is at hand. The swift current, which is rising steadily, is battling against the levees and with such force as to cause the gravest apprehension at many places. At Natchez the river is near the top of the levee and everything possible is being done to fight back the encroaching waters.

All kinds of rumors have been current regarding wholesale loss of life on Davis island, but diligent telegraphic inquiry fails to confirm the story. It is known that three negroes were drowned on the island, but outside of these fatalities no further loss of life is known to have occurred.

At Vicksburg the river is rising at the rate of four-tenths of a foot daily. The swift volume of water pouring out of the Yazoo, at a point 12 miles north of Vicksburg, will continue for several days. The levees between Eudora, La. and Rockport, six miles above, are in a precarious condition and every man and boy available is at work strengthening the embankment. At some points in this stretch of levee the water is washing over and the greatest alarm is felt.

A more cheerful feeling exists in the delta.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 17.—The Biggs levee, in Madison parish, has broke. The break was 100 feet wide in 20 minutes.

MRS. HANNA'S DEATH.

Death of the Senators Mother a Shock to Her Friends.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—A telegram received from Asheville, N. C., states that Mrs. S. M. Hanna, mother of Senator Hanna, has died at Asheville from pneumonia. Mrs. Hanna had only been sick about a week and was 84 years old. Her remains will be brought to Cleveland for interment.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—The death of Mrs. Hanna at Asheville, N. C., created a profound shock through her large circles of acquaintances in this city, as she had recently started for home apparently much improved in health and was only delaying her return to recover from a light attack of bronchitis.

Mrs. Hanna leaves three sons and many daughters. The latter are Miss Lill H. Hanna, Miss Colonel Pickman (nee Seville Hanna) and Mrs. Jones, formerly Mrs. George Cha in. The sons are Senator M. A. Hanna, Messrs. H. M. and L. C. Hanna.

Mrs. Hanna will be interred beside the grave of her departed husband. The funeral will be held from her late home, 736 Prospect street.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 17.—Mrs. Hanna died at the Kenilworth inn, Biltoe, of pneumonia. She had been in Asheville only a few days on a visit to the mother of a son who was much improved and her death was totally unexpected here. Mrs. Hanna came to Asheville in several weeks ago, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Hanna.

Fear of pneumonia has been mentioned from Washington as the body of Mrs. Hanna will be taken to Cleveland this afternoon.

OLIVER K. STILL LIVES.

Ohio Man Thought to Have Been Buried Was Found Alive in California.

CHICAGO, April 17.—A letter signed by Oliver K. Still, a supposed victim of the Salt Lake City junk mystery, has been received by his relatives in Fayette, O., where his body is supposed to be buried.

The letter, which is dated Redland, Cal., apparently proves beyond a doubt that Oliver is not dead, and makes the case a greater mystery than ever. Feb. 8, 1894, a box was shipped from Salt Lake to M. Morgan, 166 Jefferson street, Chicago. The box was never called for and on March 23, 1895, was sold for storage charges.

On being opened the box was found to contain a trunk, within which was a zinc box, which contained the decomposed body of a man, who had evidently been murdered.

The body was at first thought to be that of James Prosper Mal, a well-to-do Frenchman, who had disappeared at Salt Lake about the time of the shipment of the box, but the corpse was finally identified by relatives of Pike, who had it taken to Fayette, O., for burial.

Reviewed by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The colored people of the District of Columbia celebrated the anniversary of President Lincoln's proclamation emancipating the slave in the district. President McKinley and Secretary Alger reviewed the parade on the portico of the White House.

One of the five applications of Doan's Ointment will cure the worst case of itching piles there ever was. Can you afford to suffer tortures when a simple, never-failing remedy is at hand? Doan's Ointment never fails.

ELECTION EXPENSES OF GOODE.

An Important Test Case to Be Brought by Labor Leaders.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 17.—E. E. Calhoun, district organizer of the Typographical union and a member of the Trades and Labor assembly, states that the assembly has retained lawyers to take steps to prosecute Major John L. Goode for alleged violation of the new campaign corrupt practices law limiting the amount a candidate for any office may spend to secure his election.

In Mr. Goode's case the limit was about \$100. His bill of expenses showed an expenditure of but \$40. The assembly claims that Goode's real expenses were about \$4,000. The case will attract great attention, as will be the first test case under this remarkable new law.

Ohio Tribute to Grant.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—The entire national guard of Ohio will attend the Grant memorial ceremonies in New York. It is held that as Ohio is Grant's birthplace this state should be represented at its full equipment of 6,500 men. The troops will go in heavy marching order.

A Unique Law.

A unique law is still in force at Stratford, in Prussian Pomerania. A paragraph of the police regulation of 1840, which is still being enacted, reads, "Smoking in the streets or promenades of this town is positively prohibited, violators of this law being punished by a fine, or eventually by a number of marks the fine amounts to."

Lamps Invented by Chinese.

It is supposed that the earliest lamps were made of the skulls of animals, in which fat was burned. Afterward sea-shells were used, then pottery and metals. The invention of lamps, like so many other implements of present day civilization, has been attributed to the Chinese.

A Note of Warning.

A number of the remedies commonly used for throat trouble have but little merit. The indiscriminate and careless use of some of them is attended with positive danger.

As a prominent example, Chlorate of Potash probably does a great deal more harm than good. Many people, when suffering from sore throat and like troubles, carry crystals or tablets of Chlorate of Potash in their pockets, and eat them almost like candy. Chlorate of Potash has a decided direct action on the kidneys and its unwise use in frequent and large doses irritates these organs and leads to really serious results, especially so in children.

Some may think this is sounding a false and needless alarm but as a single proof we wish to state that we have before us the November, 1894, copy of the *Indiana Medical Journal*, wherein are reported two deaths clearly due directly to this habit of using Chlorate of Potash with no regard to its powerful properties.

In the past there may have been some excuse for people trifling with dangerous and powerful drugs in the home treatment of Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Croup and Quinsy, as there was a lack of a valuable cure for these diseases. A remedy was recently placed on sale specially for this class of troubles and it is meeting with a well merited success, as every patient in ever wants such a remedy at hand. Its name is Tonsiline. It never fails. Your dealer has it in 25 and 50 cent bottles.

The Miller Hardware Co

CANTON, O.
Certainly are headquarters for

1897 BICYCLES

—THEY SELL—

The Adlake,

The Royal Worcester

The Sterns or

Yellow Fellow,

The Stormer,

The Norwood,

and The Liberty.

The prices are as follows:

\$95, 85, 75, 65, 55, 45,

Don't fail to see this line before buying your wheel.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pocock are in New York.

Mrs. L. Shaul is visiting Cleveland relatives.

Mrs. G. W. Born is visiting relatives in Akron.

N. H. Williamson is erecting a new residence in Park street.

Mrs. A. H. Coleman is visiting Mrs. Howard in Pittsburgh.

Frank E. Snyder, of Massillon has been granted patent No. 580,129, on a wrench.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wendling, of 124 Duncan street, entertained their friends Friday.

Isaac Cowen, of Cleveland, will speak here next Thursday, for the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly.

Another victory! The East Main street fence of Louis Gise has died the death, and the good work goes on.

While coupling cars, a pin flew out and struck William Burrell, of 52 East Oak street, in the jaw, fracturing the bone. The accident occurred Thursday.

Postoffice candidates are actively at work in Canton. Among those most prominently named in connection with the office are W. C. Weirich and Harry Frease.

Collector Atwater, of this port, announces that the canal will be drained on May 1st, for annual repairs, and shippers will please govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. J. P. Burton has removed the fence that for many years has surrounded his East Main street property, and in many other parts of town similar improvements are being made.

Mrs. Anna M. Yeller has begun suit at Galin for alimony and the recovery of property. She is forty years old and has been married ten times. The defendant is about 85 years of age.

John Bechtel's horse looked long and fixedly at the load of logs it was expected to pull Friday. Then it died suddenly of heart trouble. They buried it on the spot south of town.

The township board of education will hold its next meeting in this city next Monday. It is expected that the applications of teachers will be more numerous this year than ever before.

The state board of pardons has passed favorably upon the application of Thomas C. Stacey, the Alliance man who accidentally killed a tramp he was trying to arrest for stealing a ride on a Pennsylvania train.

Cards of invitation were issued this morning by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leslie McLain, to attend the marriage of their daughter Hattie to Mr. Herbert Anderson Croston, on Thursday evening, April 24th, at 7 o'clock.

J. G. Adams, H. W. Carey and M. M. Heron, officers of the Millersburg Telephone Co., were in Orville Wednesday securing subscribers to a fund for the extension of the line to Orville. The line is already constructed from Millersburg to Apple Creek, connecting all the towns of Holmes county with Millersburg, Wooster and Shreve.

The township trustees have leased the basement of the Massillon Loan & Building Company's new quarters, in the opera house block, and after September their office will be located there. The room will be nicely fitted up and there will be also a private vault for the safe keeping of the books and papers of the township. The rent will be \$75 a year.

Things are lively in the country, east of town. A Genoa citizen stated this morning that a newchop-stall would be in operation and that Mr. Danne-miller, of Canton, had purchased a piece of land of John Schneider and intended soon to erect a magnificent residence. Besides all this, the boys of the neighborhood have invested in boxing gloves, so there is activity now in more ways than one.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Independent Company was held Thursday afternoon. The following officers and directors were elected: President, Horace C. Brown; vice president, Edward F. Babney; secretary, Robert P. Skinner; business manager, G. C. Haverstick; directors, E. A. Jones, F. H. Snyder and Eugene Anderson. The usual dividend of 5 per cent. was declared, payable May 1st.

A. W. Patrick, of New Philadelphia, has been suggested as a strong Democratic candidate for governor. He is a strong advocate of bimetalism. Mr. Patrick is now enjoying a lucrative law practice. He has served as probate judge and five years ago held the congressional convention of the district for 500 ballots, and only lost the nomination because he was obliged to leave the ground to attend the bedside of his father.

D. S. Osgood, of Pittsburg, who came to Massillon some months ago to purchase flour manufactured by the Sippo Valley mills, to be baked into matzoths, or cakes of unleavened bread, has remembered his local friends by sending them four large packages of matzoths. The latter are very thin and not altogether unpalatable. They are the principal article of food of the followers of the Jewish religion during the fast of the Passover.

W. E. Curtis says in the Chicago Record: "I hear that Gen. J. S. Coxey is a candidate for appointment on the proposed commission to reform the currency as a representative of the Populist party. Gen. Coxey believes there are three sides of the currency question and that all should be represented on the commission. Some persons are in favor of gold, some advocate the free coinage of silver, but Mr. Coxey is an 'out-and-out' in favor of fiat paper money."

The Dayton Gazette says: "We believe a street railway from this place to Massillon, and on through to Wooster, is only a question of time, and possibly this initiatory movement, which is expected to be co-operative, like the Farmers' telephone line, marks the time. This line should be by all means extended to Wooster. Dalton is almost isolated from the country seat, by reason of our railroad 'facilities,' and both Wooster and Dalton would be greatly benefited by a line of this kind."

David S. Jones fairly bubbled over with merriment when he arrived at the

Independent office, from Newman, Thursday afternoon. "It is the best joke," said he, "and I want you to put it in the paper. The mud in our neighborhood is three feet deep and carriages and wagons almost disappear from sight in it. That's laughable enough, but the best of it is, children don't yet out of pina-fors can be seen at work on their poll-tax. Of course they don't have to do it, and it is just to funny to think that they do."

Under arrangement with the Zoar Society, the Zoar Summer School of Art will begin its first season's work on Monday, June 28, 1897, continuing for ten weeks. Classes in oil, water color and pastel painting will work every day in the open air in pleasant weather, and in the studio on rainy days, when the model will pose, or still life subjects be furnished. The seclusion of the village will make it possible to form an artistic colony, which it is believed will be of great advantage in realizing ideals of work not possible to the solitary student nor to those surrounded by the distractions of large cities. Frederick C. Gottwald will be the instructor, and Ora Colman secretary.

It is nearly three years since Christ Baatz first became interested in antiquities and curiosities and his collection has grown gradually until now it is one of the finest and largest in Stark county. There are stones, axes and other tools that saw service in the prehistoric times and all of them have interesting histories, but the one object that visitors talk most about is an old pistol, manufactured in the days of King George, and which was used effectually in the revolutionary war by a man named Stahl, one of the ancestors of a Bethlehem township family.

Julius Wittmann served his first papers as constable of Perry township this morning. A young traveling salesman, who is well known in Massillon, became indebted to Dr. George Ess in the sum of \$25 for medical treatment. The bill was never paid, and the doctor began proceedings in Justice Sibia's court, on being informed that the salesman was stopping at the Hurford House in Canton, and attachment papers were issued. Service was made by Constable Wittmann after the young man had retired, and the latter's clothing was secured. The clothing was surrendered by the constable, however, on receipt of a revolver and valuable watch.

PREMATURE WRINKLES.

They Are the Record of Thoughts Forced on the Face.

Wrinkles are as natural to old age as a full smooth face to childhood. They are due mainly to a certain shrinkage of the muscles—a shrinkage which characterizes more or less the entire system in the later period of life. It is in consequence of this general shrinkage that in advanced life the height is somewhat lowered; that the substance of the jaws contracts, thus often giving rise, by pressure on the nerves that pass through the bony canals, to severe and difficult neuralgia, and that the brain substance becomes reduced in bulk, water filling the vacant space. Were it not for the fixed habits and accumulated resources of a lifetime, an old man's brain would not be equal to the work which he still performs easily. There is, of course, much difference between old people in this respect, which is due largely to temperamental habits of thought and of feeling and modes of life.

The papers lately told of a man over 100 years old whose face was wholly without wrinkles. This was a very exceptional case, for the great body of us, if we attain length of days, must take them with the addition of physical decay. Even the proud belle must make up her mind for wrinkles, but if, as she grows older, she grows in good sense, intelligence and kindly sympathies, her beauty of character will have an attraction far beyond beauty of face. While wrinkles result from the natural working of the system, they may also be caused by a perverted condition of the system, as are pimples, blotches and blemishes.

Now, the human face, unlike that of brutes, was meant to be the "mirror of the mind," the visible expression of every passion, emotion and inmost feeling. Hence it is its chief beauty; hence its numerous muscles and nerves, whereby it is so wonderfully adjusted to its end. But muscles in constant or frequent exercise increase in volume, strength and readiness of action; hence habits of thought and feeling become stamped on the face, and we read so easily the character of the proud, the vain, the deceitful and the sensual man or of the kind, the calm, the energetic, the frank, the candid and the honest man. But there is nothing like care and worryment to plow furrows in the forehead, and these are badly marring the faces of some men and women. We pass in the streets persons of 35 whose foreheads are more wrinkled than the brow should be at 70. Some of these may have more care than others, but they unnecessarily yield to the tendency to express them in the face.—Leeds Mercury.

Criticisms on the Rich.

Civilization is a very complex affair. So long as the laws of the land are not violated the rich man's private expenditures are as strictly a matter to be controlled by his own taste and judgment as the expenditures of the poor man. Capital in this country in our generation has been eminently and conspicuously devoted to economic production and has not to any appreciable extent been diverted and wasted in wanton luxury. It is none of the public's business how the millionaire monopolist spends his money, but it is in the highest degree the public's business how he has gained it—especially how it came to pass that he obtained the franchise or public privilege or other favorable opportunity by means of which he has enriched himself.—Review of Reviews.

A notary's business, kept up since 1598 from father to son without interruption, is still to be found at St. Sauvy, near the Pyrenees.

Cold boiled water tastes flat because it has been deprived of air. To restore air pour the water quickly from one jug to another.

EXACTING DISCIPLINE.

Spartan Severity Ruled Philip Gilbert Hamerton in His Childhood.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton was, during his childhood, the victim of a severe and cruel discipline. His father was a man of ungovernable temper and irregular life, who had no sympathy with childish foibles and whose only idea of educating a boy was to "make a man of him."

His method of teaching the lad to ride was to accompany him on a vicious black horse, and when little Philip erred in any of the observances of good riders to punish him with his heavy hunting whip. The whip had a steel hammer at the end of a long handle, and if at any time the owner fancied that the child was turning out his toes he would not say anything, but with cruel dexterity deal him a blow on the foot, sharp enough to make him writhe with pain.

Yet this Spartan severity had its valuable side. The elder Hamerton understood the importance of concentration, and if he saw the boy occupied with several books would say:

"Take one of those books and read it steadily. Don't potter and play with half a dozen."

What he hated most was a lie or the shadow of a lie, and so bitter was this aversion that Philip was sometimes punished unjustly. He was expected to practice with dumbbells 15 minutes every morning. This exercise was taken in the garden, but before beginning he always looked at the clock in the sitting room. One day the father met him and asked:

"Have you done your 15 minutes?"

"Yes, papa."

"That is not true," said his aunt from the next room. "He has only practiced for ten minutes. Look at the clock."

The hand stood at 10 minutes past 11, and though the boy protested that he had begun at ten minutes before the hour the "additional lie" put his father in a fury, and he was ordered to practice continually for two hours. And, though the child was ready to drop with fatigue long before the 120 minutes were over, not one of them was remitted.—Youth's Companion.

THE MOST ICY SPOT.

Werkojank, Siberia, Is the Coldest Region of the Globe.

The coldest region of the globe, that of Werkojank, in Siberia, where the lowest temperature of —80 degrees F. has been observed, and the mean of January is —48 degrees F., is inhabited by about 10,500 persons of the Yakut and Lamut races. In a large part of the region, according to the representation of Mr. Sergius Kovalik, in the bulletin of the Geographical society of Irkutsk, the air is so dry and cold is so rare that the intensity of the wind is not fully realized. Farther east there are sometimes terrible storms. In the summer time the temperature sometimes rises to 86 degrees F. in the shade, while it freezes at night. The latter part of this season is often marked by copious rains and extensive inundations.

Vegetation is scanty. There are no trees, only meadows. The people hunt for bearing animals, fish and raise cattle and reindeer. It requires about eight cows to support a family, four being milked in the summer and two in the winter. The cattle are fed hay in the winter and are allowed to go out occasionally when it is not too cold, their tents being carefully covered up with felt. Milk is the principal food, occasionally supplemented with hares, which are quite abundant. The houses are of wood, covered with clay, and consist of one room, in which the people and their animals live together. The wealthier classes are better provided with lodging and food. The people are very hospitable, but excessively punctilious concerning points of honor, such as the place at table.—Popular Science Monthly.

The Tent Business in Winter.

Winter is a dull season in the tent business in this latitude and devoted chiefly to making up stock for summer. Some tents are exported, though not a great number. They are sent to Mexico, Central America and the West Indies. Such tents are sold the year around. They are used as quarters for laborers on railroads, canals and other works.

The few tents sold in winter for use in this region are sold mostly to gypsies, who buy in winter for summer use. They buy usually secondhand tents, and, buying in winter, they get good tents cheap. But little is done in renting tents in winter, though occasionally a large tent is rented for a cornerstone laying or some public ceremony, and in these modern days such tents are sometimes steam heated, the pipes being supplied with steam from portable boilers.—New York Sun.

In Doubt.

A certain minister, who is not always so careful as he ought to be in making his teaching and his practice correspond, was lately telling some friends a story of adventure. It was a pretty "tall" story, and the minister's 10-year-old little girl was observed to be listening to it very intently. When he finished, she fastened her wide open eyes upon her father's face and said very gravely, "Is that true, or are you preaching now, papa?"—Household Words.

A Slight Contrast.

"What a stylish dress!"

"Yes; it cost me \$30. I had it made to wear to the last charity card party."

"What does it cost to go to one of the parties?"

"Twenty-five cents."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is asserted by typographical authorities that the first Bible printed in America was "John Eliot's Indian Bible," in 1663. The language into which this Bible was translated is extinct, and it is said only one or two persons are able to read it.

FANATICS IN BRAZIL.

The Strange Leader Who Heads the Uprising in Bahia.

HOW HE STIRS THE POPULACE.

Under the Guise of a Prophet He Arouses the Spirit of Rebellion and Starts a Formidable Insurrection—Encouraged by the Royalists.

Just what is the significance to the grotesque figure, Antonio Conselheiro by name, who is now stalking through the state of Bahia, in Brazil, is still undetermined. Whereas most people believed at the outset that he was only a semifanatic, seminomad, the climax of whose vagaries would be at the most only local disturbances here and there, this opinion has now given way to a vague apprehension of some sacred and potent force back of his movements which has very definite and very serious objects in view.

Probably at the beginning Conselheiro was nothing more than a half crazed fanatic. He broke loose with the broad, general proclamation that he was the Saviour, and that he had come to lead the people to their God. He had visions, cut capers of the approved cataleptic-prophetic kind, wore a long robe, had nothing but sandals on his feet, and developed an astounding condition of hair and whiskers. All this was well up to the standard popular conception of what a miraculously gifted person should be, and Antonio soon had shoals of cranks looming up all over the horizon and hastening to rally around his Messiah platform. Selecting a dozen of the most promising maniacs in the lot he called them his "twelve apostles," and thus equipped he set out with his Bedlamites at his heels on a general ravage of the country.

Now, up to this time, which was in the latter part of last year, there seems no doubt that the affair was a mere casual outbreak of the fanatical crankiness which

has very emphatically shown its ability to do.

The strange person who has brought about all this trouble is a typical, half insane fanatic. He formerly lived in the town of Aracaty, in the province of Ceara, and for years has led a vagabond life. While sowing the wild oats of youth he committed the indiscretion of murdering his mother, and this made it necessary for him to take to the woods and live a very unostentatious life until his villainous deed had died out of people's minds to a certain extent, not a very long process in some parts of Brazil. A romantic story is told since the man and murderer became a sanctified being and a prophet, to the effect that the murder was not a murder, but an accidental killing, Conselheiro mistaking the victim for another. It was remorse for this deed, it is now said, and not fear of the hangman, which made him fly the country until it was safe to break cover in the guise of a prophet.

But however that may be Conselheiro remains a very remarkable and picturesque figure, and one of potential possibilities in the near at hand history of Brazil.

Burglars Extracted Her Teeth.

Mrs. Calvin, a handsome woman of San Francisco, had two valuable diamonds set in her upper front teeth, so that when she parted her lips in a smile the sparkling gems shone resplendently. She recently visited a sister in Portland, Or., where her unusual adornment attracted a good deal of attention.

Mrs. Calvin was alone in her sister's house one afternoon when the doorbell rang. She answered the summons and admitted two men, who claimed they were plumbers sent by the owner to inspect the house. Mrs. Calvin was leading them to the kitchen, and when in the dining room they seized her, placed a chloroformed handkerchief to her nose and rendered her unconscious. Then with forceps they extracted the two teeth in which the diamonds were set and left the place.

Scarlet Funerals.

In Brazil at a funeral of an unmarried woman the mourning color is scarlet. The coffin, the hearse, the trappings of the horses and the livery of the driver are all scarlet.



THE FANATIC AROUSING THE NATIVES.

A THRILLING RIDE.

On a Load of Burning Hay With a Run-away Team.

"Shooting doves is not particularly exciting or perilous," said the nimrod to a San Francisco Post reporter, "but while thus engaged I had one of the hottest and most exciting experiences of my life."

"I had been traveling all day with a big bag, and was pretty well tired out when I struck the county road and started for home. It was a good four miles' walk and I was pretty well pleased to see a big wagon on load of hay approaching. The rancher gave me permission to ride. So I scrambled up on the top, lay down on the sweet new mown hay and went swaying and swinging down the road. I was just dozing off when bang went my shotgun. I had forgotten to take the cartridges out of it, and something had pressed the trigger. The horses gave a jump and the driver rolled off into the ditch. Then I discovered that my gun had set fire to the hay and I thought it was about time for me to escape. The horses were tearing along the road as hard as they could run. But I clambered for the side of the load and slid for the road. The tail of my stout hunting coat caught on the top of a sharp standard, and there I hung to the careening wagon that threatened to upset and dump a load of burning hay on me at every turn of the road.

"The fire was crackling and burning fiercely and already I could feel the flames. Still the horses ran and still my coat held me fast to that seething mass of flames. My trousers commenced getting hot and then I found my coat was on fire. The next moment the loose cartridges in my pockets commenced exploding from the heat and then I smelled my doves boiling. 'I had just made up my mind that all was over when the tail of my coat burned off and I was thrown into a ditch full of water beside the road. I did not stop to see what became of the hay and the horses, nor of the rancher, but cut straight across that field for home. That, gentlemen, was the most thrilling experience of my life.'"

A Haunted Girl.

The latest French novelty is a haunted girl. Her name is Renee Sabourault. She lives with her parents in a little town in Indre et Loire. It was at first thought that the Sabourault house was haunted, but it is now known to be mademoiselle herself. When she goes to visit her friends and relatives, the knockings, rumblings and rappings follow her. Worse yet, fantastic phantoms pursue her.

WOMAN'S POWER.

IT SHAPES THE DESTINIES OF MEN AND NATIONS.

Where Men Are at a Disadvantage, and "Only a Woman Can Understand a Woman's Ills."

Woman's beauty, love and devotion, rule the world. Grand women; strong mentally, morally and physically, whose ambition and magnetic influence urge men to deeds of grandeur and heroism. Such women are all-powerful. Weakly,



sickly, ailing women have little ambition; their own troubles occupy their thoughts, and their one object is to get well.

They have no confidence in themselves, and only too often lose faith in their physicians.

All irregularities, whites, bearing-down pains, nervousness, headache, backache, "blues," distaste for society, sounds in ears, palpitation, emaciation, heavy eyes, "all gone" feeling, dread of impending evil, sleeplessness, etc., should at once be removed and vigorous health assured.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has for twenty years saved women from all this. Hear this woman speak:—

"I wish to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done for me. I had falling of the womb and leucorrhoea, and they have cured me of both. I am a well woman. I suffered dreadfully with such dragging pains in the lower part of the back and extending around the body, irritation of the bladder, pain when walking and painful menstruation; I weakened terribly. I had been treated by three doctors without much help, and it only took five bottles of your Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash to cure me. I can recommend them to all women suffering with complaints like these."—Mrs. VANNATTA, 3327 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss.
STARK COUNTY, ss.
I, John A. McLean, Sheriff,
do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the order of sale, as the same appears from the records of said county.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, April 24, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Tract No. One—Situating in the City of Massillon, in the County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as and being lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), nineteen (19), twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in Thomas B. George's addition to said city according to the map or plat thereof recorded January 20, 1875, in the plat record of said county, book 1, page 79; and also that part of lot number seventy-seven (77) of the amicable division of partition and lands in said township made October 17th, 1884, by and between William L. Wetmore, Richard S. Fay and the executors of Amos Binney, deceased, received in the records of said county, which is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number nineteen (19) in Woodland addition to said city, and running thence along the north line of said lot easterly three hundred and two (2) feet, more or less, to the west line of Kent street, thence north on the west line of Kent street to the point of intersection of that line with a continuation of the north line of lots numbered three (3) and nineteen (19) in said T. B. George's addition; thence west along said continued line three hundred and two (2) feet, more or less, to the west line of said lot number seventy-seven (77) and thence southerly along said west line of said lot number seventy-seven (77) to said amicable partition to the place of beginning, a distance of one hundred and thirty-two (132) acres of land, excepting therefrom the one and fifty-eight one-hundredths (1 58/100) acres now occupied and owned by the Pittsburgh & Wayne Chicago Railway Company, and a strip conveyed off of the east side thereof by M. Witt and wife to Peter Welker, reference being here made to the record of conveyance for terms and description leaving in said lot number eighty-five (85) thirty-five (35) acres of land. Appraised at \$2,500.

Tract No. Two—And also so much of the following described tract of land as lies between the corner of the Fl. Wayne & Chicago Railway, and described as follows: Situated in said county of Stark and township of Perry, known and described as lot number eighty-five (85) in the amicable division of partition and lands in said township made October 17th, 1884, by and between William L. Wetmore, Richard S. Fay and the executors of Amos Binney, deceased, which is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section number seventeen (17) in said township, bounded on its north and east sides by the north and east lines respectively of said quarter; on its south side by the middle line of the Richville road, and on its west side by the east line of lot number eighty-four (84) in said amicable division, contained in thirty-seven (37) and twenty-two (22) one-hundredths (37 22/100) acres of land, excepting therefrom the one and fifty-eight one-hundredths (1 58/100) acres now occupied and owned by the Pittsburgh & Wayne Chicago Railway Company, and a strip conveyed off of the east side thereof by M. Witt and wife to Peter Welker, reference being here made to the record of conveyance for terms and description leaving in said lot number eighty-five (85) thirty-five (35) acres of land. Appraised at \$1,800.

Also so much of the tract of land described as the thirty six (36) acre piece in Tract No. Two above as lies south of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, and described as follows: A parcel of land, containing one and fifty-eight one-hundredths (1 58/100) acres of land, excepting therefrom the one and fifty-eight one-hundredths (1 58/100) acres now occupied and owned by the Pittsburgh & Wayne Chicago Railway Company, and a strip conveyed off of the east side thereof by M. Witt and wife to Peter Welker, reference being here made to the record of conveyance for terms and description leaving in said lot number eighty-five (85) thirty-five (35) acres of land. Appraised at \$2,800.

Total appraisement, \$6,100.

Terms cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. HIRSH DOLL, Sheriff.

Whitson & Day, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss.
STARK COUNTY, ss.
I, John A. McLean, Sheriff,
do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the order of sale, as the same appears from the records of said county.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, April 24, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and described as follows: Part of lot number 976 in Taylor Clay's sub-division of part of lot 30, in Wetmore, Binney and Fay's amicable partition in the City of Massillon, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the west line of Jarvis avenue, eighty (80) feet southerly therefrom from the northeast corner of said lot; thence southerly and along the east line of said lot easterly to the south line of said lot fifty (50) feet; thence north along the west line of said lot fifty (50) feet; thence southerly along the south line of said lot fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning. Appraised at eight hundred dollars (\$800). Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. HIRSH DOLL, Sheriff.

Whitson & Day, Attorneys.